

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI NO. 84.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1754.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom From a Celebrated Pianist.

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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT, KROEGER PIANO.

DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Orpheus Music Concert Company.

The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument.

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD SCHAFER,

Musin Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM,

Agent, Hawaiian Islands Kroeger Pianos.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Cankerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

At this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warms the body from anything injurious to the blood, combining with either oil, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The best measure of relief yet proposed for the glaring injustice and inequity of our present system of taxation is undoubtedly that brought forward by Representative Winston.

It would seem as if Mr. Winston's bill placed the amount of exemption too high, and that \$1,000 would be nearer the right figure than \$2,000. Some think that \$600 would be better still, and perhaps they are right. But this is a question of detail and should not delay action; the bill is the thing.

The importance of this measure cannot be overestimated. It shines like a bright light in the midst of great darkness.

Much has been said about the dis-

credit that attaches to a government whose bonds offer a high rate of interest, and this fact has been used as an

WANTS INCOME TAX.

Protest Against Unfair System of Taxation.

BURDENS ON PROPER SHOULDERS.

Representative Winston's Bill is Indorsed—Change of Assessment Day Amounts to Little—Tax Revision Cannot be Put Off—Legislators to Act

MR. EDITOR:—There is no subject of greater importance now before the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii than that of taxation.

The inadequacy of the measure brought before the upper house for the relief of the situation makes it hard to credit the fact that the Government realizes how stern the necessity is for a measure of taxation that shall not only be adequate but rightly based. No tax measure can be considered adequate and rightly based which contents itself with imposing burdens that will inevitably bear disproportionately upon the owners of small possessions, or which on the face of it is bound to be considered by the majority of the community as grievous and unjust.

The plea that the demand for increased income is great and the urgency stringent does not justify the hasty passage of a measure that is saturated with unfairness, and yet at the same time does not meet the demands of the situation. In war there is no time to ask nice questions as to the ownership of this or that property, and if military necessity demands the destruction of the poor man's house and property it has to be done remorselessly.

But to incorporate in a tax law the severity, not to say brutality, that might be excusable in a war measure would be inexcusably bad generalship and bad policy.

It is of all problems the most simple to devise a measure of taxation that shall lay heavy and unfair burdens on the poor man and the owner of small possessions. Most anybody, even the most wretched, can get up a license tax that shall compel the butcher, the baker and the candle-stick maker to pay a good round sum into the national treasury for the privilege of practicing his calling.

That is a measure in which the grand Turk can give us points and go one better every day in the week. But it is not wise legislation.

Hawaii is rich, not only in natural resources but in the income from invested capital. Any measure of taxation which fails to search out and make suitable demands upon the large incomes that flow from capital, whether coming to private individuals or corporations, is from the nature of the case inadequate and unjust. If sugar is king, let it pay its way under the Republic. Noblesse oblige.

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The Minister of Finance in his report for the year ending December 31st, 1895, says that "the smaller holdings pay more than their full proportion of taxes on real estate; including those who pay as high as \$250, they pay over fifty per cent. of the total assessment. . . . Individuals pay \$2,267.76 on \$9,226.77, and corporations pay \$85,379.39 on \$8,537,939. Here again," says he, "the individual pays on a sworn statement of all he claims, or the assessor knows he possesses; but in the case of corporations there is a manifest cause of complaint, for the returns to the Interior Department show an invested capital of \$27,000,000, which neither their returns on real or personal property will justify." (The Minister no doubt means which are not manifest in their returns.) That is to say, instead of paying \$27,000 on their invested capital of \$27,000,000, corporations pay only 31 per cent. of \$27,000,000, or less than one-third of what individuals would be required to pay on the same investment.

What is the remedy proposed to meet this glaring injustice and inequity? Does any one suppose that it will be reached by changing the time of assessment from July 1st to January 1st, or to any other date? Clearly not. The same shrewdness which in in the case of the sugar corporations, or of their agents, empties the warehouse of its taxable contents before the 30th of June can surely find some method to ship a large part of them abroad before the 31st of December, and can thus laugh to scorn the best efforts of the assessor. The relief afforded by the expedient is at the best but partial.

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The importance of this measure cannot be overestimated. It shines like a bright light in the midst of great darkness.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If that does not bring relief, dampen a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain and prompt relief will surely follow.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

argument in favor of refunding the national debt. By all means, refund the debt if possible.

But is it any more discreditable for a government to pay 6 cents

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH

Independent Order of Odd Fellows Natal Day.

GREAT TIME AT SANS SOUCI.

Proper Basket Picnic on Saturday—Excellent Arrangements—Place Crowded Until Late at Night—Enjoyable Sports for Children—Dancing.

The Odd Fellows' picnic at Sans Souci Saturday was one of the pleasantest affairs in the annals of outdoor amusements in Honolulu. For years past it has been the custom to celebrate the anniversary of the order with an enter-

dulged themselves in a romp took them home, and in most cases returned to enjoy the dance which began at 8 o'clock. It is understood that they had miscalculated the probable number of people present, for it was learned in a few minutes that provision had not been made for so many and there were not edibles enough to go around. The understanding was that each member should invite two friends to his family. The rule was not followed and that was the only cause for dissatisfaction during the day.

The members were well pleased with everything but that one mistake, and it was decided at the grounds that in the future the anniversary will be observed in picnics instead of indoor entertainments.

The Daughters of Rebekah, a woman's branch of the lodge of Odd Fellows, were very much in evidence at the picnic and did much to entertain the lady friends of the order on the o'clock and continued until 11:30 p.m.

At 10 o'clock a long table was spread in the spacious dining room, and as the crowd surged in it dawned upon the grounds.

Following is a list of the officers of the I.O.O.F. lodges in Honolulu:

Excelsior Lodge—Frank E. Nichols, N. G.; L. W. Hough, V. G.; L. L.

MOKUAWEOWEO LIVELY

Encouraging News for Seekers After Wonders.

COLUMN 500 FEET HIGH

Visible on All Sides of Hawaii—First Seen by Mate of Waialeale 150 Miles Distant—Eruption Growing in Volume Hourly.

The most authentic news from the vicinity of the eruption came down by the steamer Waialeale which arrived here at daylight Saturday.

Chief Officer Atwater was on watch off Kaunakakai and no-

arrival by a series of earthquakes. But on this occasion her only warning was two slight shakes about 12 p.m.

On the morning of the 21st, when the mountain was clear of clouds, a mighty column of smoke extending thousands of feet into the air was beheld. When night dropped her sable mantle this column suddenly departed, as a mighty flame shooting into the vast expanse above. As the whole scene—wild, terrific, grand, magnificent, burst upon observers it brought fear and tense in its wake, and what is to be the outcome is asked by many who are anxiously awaiting further developments.

This is now the third day and the smoke and reflection does not seem to decrease.

From latest accounts from Kilauea there is hardly any change, but several shocks of earthquake are reported.

To Cultivate Beet Root.

It is reported upon what appears to be good authority that Claus Spreckels will bring out about 100 families from Germany, to whom he will lease his recently acquired sugar-beet land here. No one will be allowed to farm over 125 acres. The plan pur-

sued in beet culture in Germany will be pursued by them and excellent results are expected to follow.—Salinas (Cal.) Journal.

"How fallacious some of these proverbs are," remarked the sagacious man, indignantly. "Take, for example, that one about there being nothing new under the sun." "Is there anything really new?" said his wife. "Of course there is; don't you read the papers? Don't these X rays enable you to take a man and see right through him?" "Yes, William, dear," she answered gently; "but any woman could do that before X rays were ever thought of."

—Washington Star.

Look Here!

For prices and then come around and look at the articles quoted. It will surprise you to see how these goods can be sold for the money. It's simply because we are manufacturers and buy only from manufacturers.

Book Cases

\$3 and Upwards.

OAK TABLES.

\$2 and Upwards.

BABIES' HIGH CHAIRS.

\$3.

Handsome and well-made Solid

Oak and Plush Rockers

\$4.00.

Curved Seat Swinging Design

Rockers - - - \$7.50.

Ironing Table - - - \$6.00.

These tables are a folding, take apart and easy adjustable table that when not in use take up little of any space; the board is made to fit sleeves, etc., etc.

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WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. It is sold throughout the world and is known for its value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY. It is known throughout the whole civilized world for its great value.

LOSES THE PLEGM IMMEDIATELY, EIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," in the Government stamp.

Established 1834.

REFUSE IMITATIONS.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1, 2, 4, and 8 oz.

FOR A COUGH.

POWL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1, 2, 4, and 8 oz.

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Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our full stock of woolens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

J. F. SCOTT, N. G.
Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F.

L. L. LA PIERRE,
D. D. G. S.

F. E. NICHOLS, N. G.
Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F.

tainment in one of the lodge rooms, but as a change the committee decided upon a basket picnic this year, and the affair was a success beyond the expectations of the managers.

As early as 10 o'clock the tram-cars began filling up with men, women and children, loaded down with baskets full to the cover with good things to eat. By 2 o'clock the lawn at Sans Souci was crowded, and among the number were President and Mrs. Dole.

The committee of arrangements had provided for the amusement of the little folks by offering prizes for running, jumping, bike-riding and other sports, into which the youngsters entered with commendable energy. The prizes were of the sort that tempt children to turn themselves outside to possess, and varied in value from half a dollar to five dollars. C. J. Fishel was chairman of the committee in charge of this part of the celebration, and saw to it that there was a fair field and no favors. Following is a list of the sports and the names of the winners:

First—100-yard dash for boys under 14: First, H. Kubey; second, W. Wright; third, Jeff Higgins.

Second—100-yard dash for boys under 14: First, Fred Wright; second, Frank Hughes; third, Wm. Hughes.

Third—100-yard dash for girls under 14: First, Nellie Turner; second, Marion Wright; third, Hilda Wright.

Fourth—80-yard dash for girls under 12: First, Marion Wright; second, Blanche Fishel; third, Nellie Gallagher.

Fifth—80-yard dash for boys under 12: First, Fred Hughes; second, James Kubey; third, Wm. Hughes.

Sixth—Bicycle race, from Cumha's to Sans Souci: First, Sam, the Bootblack; second, Jeff Higgins; third, Barnes (fall off before reaching finish).

Seventh—80-yard foot race for small boys: First, F. Schmidt; second, M. Foss; third, H. Lowe.

Eighth—Post Office Race: First, Fred Wright; second, Wm. Wright; third, T. Cummings.

Ninth—Post Office Race, for girls: First, Hilda Myhra; second, Clara Gertz.

Tenth—Running High Jump: First, W. Wright; second, Theo Flahel; third, Charles Wolf.

Eleventh—Rope Skipping Contest: First, Nellie Gallagher; second, Blanche Fishel; third, Addie Dow.

Twelfth—Three-legged Race: First, Kubey and W. Wright; second, Cummins and Weir; third, W. Hughes and Voeller.

Thirteenth—Bell Race: First, Wm. Wright; second, Tom Cummings.

Fourteenth—80-yard dash for small boys: First, Fred Harrison; second, J. Kubey; third, James Herrick.

Fifteenth—80-yard backward race for boys under 16: First, Wm. Hughes; second, James Herrick; third, Fred Wright.

Sixteenth—Babes' race (60 yards): First, Howard Gallagher; second, Bertie Gallagher; third, Charles Dow.

Seventeenth—Rope Skipping Contest: First, Addie Dow; second, Marion Wright; third, Clara Gertz.

Eighteenth—Rope Skipping Contest: First, Mabel Potter; second, Annie Dow; third, Blanche Fishel.

Nineteenth—Rope Skipping Contest: First, Addie Dow; second, Agnes Lowell; third, Blanche Fishel.

Twentieth—Rope Skipping Contest: First, Fred Wright; second, A. Myhra; third, Fred Voeller.

Twenty-first—Boys' Running Race (100 yards): First, Fred Harrison; second, Edward Johnson; third, Jeff Higgins.

Twenty-second—80-yard dash for girls: First, Marion Wright; second, Hilda Myhra; third, Mary Tolfsen.

About 5 o'clock the fathers or mothers of the younger children who had in-

AS SEEN FROM KAU.
Graphic Description of First View.
One Slight Shock.

PAHALA (Kau, Hawaii), April 24.—On the night of the 20th inst. fire appeared in the crater of Mokuaeweo.

It is generally Pele's custom when making her appearance in Mokuaeweo to announce her

MONEY SAVING PLANS.

Senate Conference Committee
Favor Retrenchment.

REPORT READ ON FRIDAY.

Short Sessions in Both Houses—Duty on Light California Wines Cannot be Removed—Bills Referred to Committees—Adjourned Till Monday.

Senate met at 10 a.m., and after prayer by Chaplain Peck the Act to amend "an Act relating to duties on legacies, bequests and inheritances" was taken up, Senator Kauhane in the chair. Act read first time and under suspension of rules was read second time by title.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Brown from the Conference Committee read the following report:

"Your committee of conference beg leave to report that they met the House Committee on Conference on the several items of the salary and pay-roll appropriation bill and report as follows:

The Conference Committee recommends the concurrence by the Senate with the following items referred to them, same having been agreed to by the Conference Committee of both Houses:

"First—That the title to the bill be as amended by the House, the same being required by Subdivision 6 of Article 70 of the Constitution.

"Second—Salary of Deputy Marshal pass at \$3,600, and additional salary of Deputy Marshal for January, February, March and April, 1896, \$100.

"Third—Salary of Deputy Sheriff at Hawaii at \$3,000.

"Fourth—Salary of Deputy Sheriff at Maui, \$2,400.

"Fifth—Pay of police of Kauai at \$15,000.

"Sixth—Pay of jailors, guards and lunas of prisoners, \$5,000.

"Seventh—Pay of Secretary and sub-agent of Land Commission, \$4,200.

"Eighth—Additional salary Secretary and sub-agent Fifth Land District for January, February, March and April, 1896, \$100.

"Ninth—Salary of first assistant clerk \$4,200.

"Tenth—Strike out the item "Additional salary of first assistant clerk for January, February, March and April, 1896, \$3,32.

"Eleventh—Salary of second assistant clerk, \$3,000.

"Twelfth—Additional salary of second assistant clerk for January, February, March and April, 1896, \$100.

"Thirteenth—Salary of third assistant clerk, \$2,400.

"Fourteenth—Salary of clerk of land records and copying patents, \$1,800.

"Fifteenth—Salary of Deputy Registrar and copyist, \$3,000.

"Sixteenth—Additional salary of Deputy Registrar and copyist for January, February, March and April, 1896, \$100.

"Seventeenth—Salary of Road Supervisor, Honolulu, \$4,200.

"Eighteenth—Additional salary of Road Supervisor for January, February, March and April, 1896, \$100.

"Nineteenth—Electric light regular pay-roll—One inspector at \$125 per month and that he devote the whole of his time to the care of the Government electric light plant.

"Dynamite men—One at \$80 and one at \$65 per month; one lineman at \$65 per month; one station keeper at \$55 per month and two trimmers at \$55 each.

"Additional pay-roll—Superintendent electric light works for January, February, March and April, \$200.

"Recapitulation—Attorney-General's department, \$880,420; Interior Department, \$29,980.

CECIL BROWN.
F. S. LYMAN."

On motion of Senator McCandless the report was adopted.

President Kauhane appointed the following members as a committee to examine Government buildings: Holstein, Lathrop, Hocking, Baldwin and Horner.

Minister Damon stated in answer to Senator Schmidt's question regarding the admission of California light wines free from duty, that such action could not be. The loss to the Government would amount to something like \$15,000, and besides all countries must be treated alike.

Adjourned at 10:45 until Monday.

House of Representatives.

When the House was called to order yesterday morning it was very evident that all of the Representatives present were just in the right mood for work, but as luck would have it there was very little of that necessary article to do, so the Representatives did what they had to do with as much show as possible. This took them, counting recesses and all, a little over three-quarters of an hour.

Rep. Bond reported for the Printing Committee that House Bill No. 24 had been printed. The same committee asked for further time on House Bill No. 19. Granted.

Speaker Naone announced the receipt of a communication from Rep. Richards asking the permission of the House for eight days' leave of absence. He said he had neglected to ask the House on the previous day. When the communication was read Rep. Richards was speeding away in the direction of Hilo on the Kinau.

Senate Bill No. 8 announced on the order of the day, but no items had been reported on.

Rep. Rycroft made a motion to lay the bill aside. He thought the Tax bill

would probably change its whole appearance.

Rep. Kamauha moved to take up second reading of House Bill No. 24, relating to unlawful sexual intercourse and the provision of remedies for the evils arising therefrom. Referred to the select committee having other kindred matters under consideration.

House took a five minutes' recess at 10:20 a.m.

Rep. Robertson presented the report of the Conference Committee as read in the Senate.

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

House adjourned at 10:45 a.m. until 10 a.m. Monday.

KATE FIELD INTERESTED.
Will Not Return to Honolulu Before the 1st of June.

Kate Field, writing from Hilo under date of April 23d, states that she has been to Puna and the volcano and intends starting out on a trip around the island, stopping over night at the houses of planters or natives.

Miss Field has become deeply interested in the sights and sounds of the outside districts, and does not anticipate returning to Honolulu before the 1st of June. She will then take in Maui and Kauai, unless called home to take up work in connection with the Presidential election.

VALUE OF EXPERIENCE.

How it Helped the Haskell Family.

Father, Mother and Daughter all Profit by it—A Peculiar Case.

Experience is a great educator, and when one comes to know a thing by experience he knows it thoroughly. Experience has taught Philip J. Haskell of this city that good health is essential to enjoyment of life. It has also taught him, as well as thousands of residents of other towns and cities, that the intrinsic excellencies possessed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are such that they will insure good health by imparting richness to the blood and restoration to shattered nerves.

Mr. Haskell resides at the corner of Verona and Lake streets, Oneida, N.Y., and by occupation is a carpenter. When interviewed by a reporter at his pleasant home he lapsed into a reminiscent mood and narrated his experience in a way that would go far toward dispelling discredence in the recital of a more mythical story. His declaration, in substance, is as follows:

"I am now fifty-two years old, and during the greater part of my life I have been sorely afflicted with catarrh of the stomach. This disease continued to make inroads upon my health, threatening to entirely incapacitate me for labor, until it was with the greatest difficulty that I pursued a livelihood. Before removing to this city and while residing in Napanee, Canada, I learned of Dr. Williams' great remedy, but did not employ it until about five years ago. At that time I was at work on the new Devereaux block, and was suffering from a general breaking down of my nervous system, palpitation of the heart following the slightest over-exertion. Physicians and their treatment afforded me no relief, in fact they seemed to make matters worse. I had to do something, and that without further delay. Pink Pills were suggested, and with little faith I began their use, closely following the prescribed directions. Immediately relief came to me, and after continuing the treatment until about a year ago I stopped it—a well man, my physical condition then being the best it had ever been. I still need 'toning up' a little, and shall again employ this remedy."

William Kinney, the victim of the Spreckelsville accident, is still doing well. Dr. Raymond has had sole charge of the case from the beginning.

During the 20th a slight shock of earthquake was experienced at Ulupalakua. Fire and smoke on Hawaii has been recently seen from Captain Makée's plantation.

Mesdames Colville, Loveland and Lindsay depart today for a brief visit to the mountain house at Kailili.

Inspector Townsend is doing Maui with quick dispatch. During the week he has visited Kealohu, Keokeo, Ulupalakua, Makena and some schools in Waialuku district.

Two doctors, Miss Green and Miss May Green of New York have been guests at Maunaola Seminary during the week. They have visited Haleakala and Iao.

Awana, a prominent Chinese merchant of Makawao, recently departed for China in order to ship laborers for a Maui plantation.

The army worm has attacked Hamakualoa, Makawao.

Weather—Pleasant and dry.

A tunnel for water is being made by the Hamakua Ditch Co. at Kaiilihi. It is to connect two gulches 1300 feet apart; 1050 feet has already been completed.

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This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. Try it, and like many others you will recommend it to your friends. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

OUR MAUI NEWS LETTER

Society Matters on the Second Island.

MOKUAWEOWEO'S FIERCE FIRES.

Visitors From the States—Labor Agent Leaves for China—Injured Man Improving Under Dr. Raymond's Care. Moonshiners—Spirits Captured.

MAUI, April 25.—The April meeting of the literary society was held last evening at the residence of Dr. Aiken of Paia. A large number of people from the surrounding villages attended this most popular social function. The chief event of the evening's entertainment was a comedy in two acts entitled "A Rice Pudding." The dramatis personae were:

John Richards W. Nichols
Dr. Thivaita (a young physician) F. W. Hardy

Mrs. Richards (young wife of Richards) Miss Millie Beckwith

Marion (younger sister of Richards) Miss Nellie Smith

Ellen O'Shaughnessy (a cook) Mrs. S. E. Taylor

Several pleasing violin solos by Morris Beckwith filled in the time between acts. Directly after the comedy Miss Beckwith and Mr. Nicol appeared in the characters of an old couple, while the former sang with proper feeling that old and favorite song of Jenny Lind, "John Anderson, My Jo." The entertainment was most successful in every respect.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st, a farewell party was given by Mrs. P. J. Aiken in honor of Misses Elmers and Rea, who depart today for their California homes after a visit of several weeks on Maui. It was a "saudade" evening, the entertainment being of the progressive order and consisted of five different games—forty-two, jackstraws, authors, ti-diedewinks and logomachy.

During Friday evening, the 17th, a pleasing party was given by Mrs. J. W. Colville at her beautiful Paia residence. The twenty-five guests were happily entertained by the ever popular, progressive game of forty-two.

Mrs. Heapey of Wailuku has been in Malulani Hospital suffering from a broken arm.

William Kinney, the victim of the Spreckelsville accident, is still doing well. Dr. Raymond has had sole charge of the case from the beginning.

During the 20th a slight shock of earthquake was experienced at Ulupalakua. Fire and smoke on Hawaii has been recently seen from Captain Makée's plantation.

Mesdames Colville, Loveland and Lindsay depart today for a brief visit to the mountain house at Kailili.

Inspector Townsend is doing Maui with quick dispatch. During the week he has visited Kealohu, Keokeo, Ulupalakua, Makena and some schools in Waialuku district.

Two doctors, Miss Green and

Miss May Green of New York have been guests at Maunaola Seminary during the week. They have visited Haleakala and Iao.

Awana, a prominent Chinese merchant of Makawao, recently departed for China in order to ship laborers for a Maui plantation.

The army worm has attacked Hamakualoa, Makawao.

Weather—Pleasant and dry.

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HOLLISTER & COMPANY,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates, Potash and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quantities to suit. Correspondence and order solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER AT GAZETTE OFFICE

"Success"**PERFECT FILTER!****BECAUSE:**

First—The filtering medium is Tri-poll Stone which does not receive into its pores the filth and germs it extracts and which is always the same, no matter how long in use.

Second—The action of the filter downward, from an upper to a lower jar, passes the water, drop by drop, through the air, restoring the oxygen thereby which the water may have lost from stagnation, confinement, or otherwise, and imparting to it freshness of taste, sparkle and vitality.

Third—Its action is as rapid as is consistent with efficacy. A too rapid filtering does not wholly remove impurities.

Fourth—Every part is accessible for cleaning, and without laborious effort. Thorough cleanliness is the chief requisite of any good filter.

Fifth—The jars are made either of stoneware or porcelain insures water being kept pure and uncontaminated after being filtered.

Sixth—Stoneware for those who desire an efficient yet low-priced filter, and the finest porcelain, decorated to suit, enables the SUCCESS to accommodate itself to the wants of all in the matter of price.

Seventh—Its construction admits also of its capacity being adapted to suit the wants of all, from the individual tourist to the largest hotel or laundry.

Since introducing the Success Filter, we have sold a large number of them, and they give perfect satisfaction.

This cut shows a sectional view of the

STONEWARE FILTER,

Styles 1 and 2.

Set up ready for use. There are two crocks, each of four gallons capacity—an upper one holding the Filter Block as shown, and a lower one, which can be used as a water cooler, if desired.

The block is four inches in diameter, by the same in height, and is hollowed out on inside. This fits on a metal tube, which fastens by means of the nut, shown in separate cut, to bottom of Filter Block. Block can be lifted off tube

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EVERY TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1886.

It is reported that the Attorney General is preparing a curfew act, and that the night of the small hour will be doomed. It will prove a most excellent regulation and one of the most needed pieces of legislation that have been presented to the present Legislature.

"Silly" presents, in this issue, many interesting and valuable hints for the consideration of the women of the country, and the men as well. Her suggestion of a 9 o'clock curfew for the benefit of the children of Honolulu is one that ought to receive more than passing attention from our law makers. What has proved a boon to the city of Oakland would be a God-send to Honolulu.

The Port Angeles (Wis.) Courier says: "If two United States naval officers saw a Honolulu doctor insult an American flag at a dinner party without calling him down, they are made of different material from their brother officers. The story must be incomplete in some quarter."

Much to the regret of the American colony in Hawaii the story is not incomplete in some quarter.

Notwithstanding that the country may be regarded as harping on an old string, we would suggest that some of our worthy solons present an annexation resolution during the present session of the Legislature. While it is highly improbable that the annexation question will come before the United States Congress at this session, it will be well to let the American law makers know before they go home for the Presidential fight that the people of Hawaii are anxiously and hopefully watching their movements.

A prominent writer has put a damper on the aspirations of the new woman by telling her that if she ascends to the plane of the masculine gender she must do it at the expense of her personal beauty. Her nose will grow red and pointed and her elbows sharp; in fact she will lose many of the more effective and much sought for charms, both physical and mental, that are now the blessing of womankind. Possibly this is the reason why some of the advocates of newwomanism never had these charms to start with. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

A suggestion has been made in the States that in all the large cities skin-graphic institutions should be equipped to which physicians and surgeons could send patients, and where, under their direction, cathode pictures of the desired portion of the body might be prepared, just as a physician now writes a prescription which is sent to the druggist to be compounded. The idea might be, with advantage, followed up here, and an outfit be purchased for the hospital. There can already be no doubt of the utility of the Roncen discovery, and we, who are ever anxious to be in the van of progress, should have the advantage of the discovery as soon as possible. We have plenty of bright scientific medical men who can handle the process with effect.

PETTY LICENSES.

State Senator Perrin has set the Iowa Legislature to thinking by introducing a bill which provides for a license on alcohol consumers. Should his bill become a law, no citizen of the State will be allowed to obtain liquor over a bar who is unable to show a document stating that he has been duly licensed to obtain drinks across the bar in the regular manner. The license costs two dollars a year, and any saloon keeper selling to a person without a license is liable to a fine of ten dollars for each offense. Another provision is that if a protest is filed by any relative over fourteen years of age, the license may be refused. Senator Perrin has hit upon a decidedly unique method of stamping out the liquor habit, although we doubt very much whether any State in the American Union will pass any such law.

If our present system of license is to be continued such a law would just fit Hawaii. We cannot say that we heartily approve such a measure, except for its good moral effect, but there is quite as much. If not more, justice in it as there is in placing a premium upon every line of legitimate business in the country. Of course the argument would immediately be made that a man has an inalienable right to pour whisky down his throat if he wants to. If, however, a man cannot engage in business without paying an advance price for the liberty, there is no reason in the wide

world why he should not pay tribute for the continuance of an evil habit that has wrought more harm than any other in the category of sin and iniquity. Placing our population at 100,000, we can safely say that 50,000 indulge more or less often in a social glass. Seekers after larger national income might well devote their attention to the \$100,000 that might be derived from this source, rather than spend their time pondering over how much money can be squeezed out of the small merchant before he has had even an opportunity to count his income. The theory of our present petty licensing is all wrong from beginning to end, but if we must continue the system, let us have a little more benefit, be consistent and let no one escape.

PROGRESS, THE WATCHWORD.

Today the question of the loan bills will come up for discussion in the Senate. These bills will doubtless meet with opposition from the party which represents the six per cent bondholders, but they should meet with the honest support of all who are desirous of decreasing our interest account and putting ourselves in a position to enable the Minister of Finance to find the means for carrying on our improvements. To talk of \$500,000 as the limit of the loan, which is the desire of the majority committee report, is, to our mind, simply childish. At least double that sum will be required for productive public works during the next two years. We can go on waiting and waiting till those who are grey-headed now are laid in the grave, and those whose heads are decked with curly hair have changed the color of their locks to grey, and nothing will be done but a little leak-stopping. If the broad policy of general improvement is to be carried out, let it be carried out now, and not waste another two years, and then goodness knows how many years on top of that, before attempting anything. The policy of letting things slide is suicidal. We believe there are those amongst us who are veritable Rip Van Winkles. We do not grudge them their sleep. Let them slumber peacefully, but do not let them insist that we all should join them in their slumbers. The party of progress must be to the fore, and the sleepy conservative element should be informed that young country like this is awake and must keep awake if it is to hold its own in the race for material progress.

ANNEXATION.

In a speech to the Mississippi Congress the Hon. Hugh Craig made an address upon the Hawaiian question, which contains some excellent arguments for annexation. He pointed out how important our commerce was. That of our shipping ninety per cent was owned by San Francisco men; that our Island coasters and most of our freight carriers have been constructed in San Francisco, Cook's Bay, Humboldt or Puget Sound. That ninety-eight per cent of our exports have gone to and seventy-six per cent of our imports have come from the United States. That the social arrangements of Hawaii are similar to those of the United States. That the religion of the bulk of the people is the same; that our children go to the colleges and universities of the United States, while the school system is modeled upon the lines of the free schools of the Great Republic.

Hugh Craig in this speech hit the nail on the head. The civilization, the religion, the commerce, the language and the education of these Islands has come almost entirely from the United States. We are really, practically, a portion of California. How very different are these Islands from Cuba. The language is alien, the business methods alien, the population bred and educated in Latin and not Anglo-Saxon civilization. And yet there are people who strongly advocate the annexation of that island; but every word written in favor of the annexation of Cuba tells with redoubled force when applied to Hawaii. The time cannot be now far distant when the statesmen of the United States will decide that there must be an additional star on the banner of the Republic, and that that star shall represent Hawaii!

INCOME TAX.

From Representative Winston's bill it evidently intends to exempt incomes of \$2,000 from taxation. We think this exemption far too high. It is very difficult to estimate what the income of the people of this country is, but the mass of the people we may be quite sure have incomes of less than \$2,000. We are decidedly of opinion that \$600 should be the limit of exemption. In England the limit is £150, in Japan, as stated in these columns a few days ago, the limit is £300. The \$600 which we advocate seems a proper mean, and it must be borne in mind that \$600 is the qualification for a voter for nobles. It is not just that a fair average income should not be taxed. Exempting \$2,000 per annum would exempt most of the government employees ex-

cept the heads of departments and we believe that those gentlemen, so employed, should pay their fair average of taxation. Among the school teachers only two would be taxed. But we would have the rate for incomes up to \$2,000 a light one, which is say one per cent, and the rate upon incomes over \$20,000 at least three per cent. As the bill puts it a \$4,000 income would pay three per cent, and that we think very high, while three per cent on an income of \$20,000 would be a mere bagatelle.

The provisions of the bill regarding corporations are to the point. They effectively make it dangerous to give fraudulent or false returns, and more, if a corporation refuses to give up its books for inspection, its income will be calculated to the best ability of the assessor and 100 per cent added. This will cause people to be very careful how they refuse.

By the change proposed the seventy-nine corporations in Hawaii which paid in taxes \$85,379.39 last year according to the table in the report of the Minister of Finance would next year pay close on to \$162,000 or very nearly double what they do now, but our estimate of the net income is probably too small. We have figured the net income from sugar alone at \$5,400,000. We have purposely put the amount low because it shows with more startling clearness how necessary it is for us to have a change in the tax law.

REFUNDING.

The Senate committee have not covered themselves with glory over the loan bills. The majority say that "the greater part of the bonds now issued are held here, and consequently the money collected as interest is spent here. In the event of consolidation of the whole debt * * * the interest would be sent away and would thus be a continual drain upon the country." And in the very next sentence they say, "a consolidation of the public debt * * * should take place some time, but the matter should be more looked into."

If consolidation is going to be a drain upon the country now, we fail to see how it is going to be less of a drain a couple of years hence. The argument does not hang together. If it is a disadvantage now, how is it going to be an advantage then, and yet they consider it an advantage for they say "it will be a great saving of interest to the country." However, they are willing that a loan of \$500,000 should be made here at the 6 per cent rate of interest. We will venture to say that if such a bill is brought into the Senate, the senators won't know their bond bill when it is returned to them from the House.

Mr. Schmidt, in the minority report makes a very clear argument and his remark that "although favoring Hawaiian investors, no terms can be made which will be solely beneficial to these parties" hits the nail on the head.

THE TRUST, NOT HAWAII.

The last effusion on the reciprocity treaty in the San Francisco Chronicle indicates clearly that our California contemporary has launched forth into a campaign to do what it can to injure our trade relations with the United States, and, if possible, to finally educate its constituents to an open opposition to the continuance of the treaty. The arguments advanced by the Chronicle are entirely unworthy of such a supposedly able journal, and tend to a complete misrepresentation of the friendly attitude of the merchants of this country. While we shall give a more detailed attention to the statements made by the Chronicle, there are certain glaring errors made in the course of its attack upon this country that are immediately apparent to any person who will take the time to run over the facts and figures given in the report of our customs department.

The Chronicle says that before the treaty was made San Francisco was promised all kinds of prosperity in consequence of increased trade with Hawaii, also that San Francisco sugar was to be cheaper. It is claimed that the prosperity has not been forthcoming and that the people of California pay as much for their sugar as they ever did.

We have not the figures at hand showing what proportion of our imports come from San Francisco, but if the Pacific Coast does not profit by Hawaiian trade we would like to know what section of this mundane spheroid does. Does it amount to nothing that 72.14 per cent. of the merchandise brought into this country comes from Pacific Coast ports? If California people have to pay as much for their sugar as New York citizens, the Chronicle must look nearer home than Hawaii to remedy the evil. If the United States will allow refined sugars to enter its ports free of duty we do not doubt that Hawaii can give our friends across the water a few points in "cheaper sugar for the common people."

Again the Chronicle claims "that the

sugar men who govern the islands oppose reciprocity with American exporters largely for their private gain as partners in Honolulu commission houses." We have no hesitancy in pronouncing that statement as absolutely false. Could a vote of the "sugar men" and the Hawaiian merchants be taken today upon the reciprocity treaty, there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of absolute free trade with the United States. The principal trouble with a good many people of this country seems to be that they are afraid to reconsider the reciprocity treaty for fear of our ever-present enemies in the United States would combine forces and seize upon the opportunity to put an end to the treaty. Should the United States open negotiations with a view to obtaining more liberal terms from Hawaii, we do not consider that any opposition would be experienced from this end of the line.

So far as the price of sugar to California consumers and the shipment of Hawaiian sugars around the Horn is concerned there is not an item in the Chronicle's whole tale of woe that cannot be remedied by the Sugar Trust, an organization born in and carefully nursed by the United States. We are informed that there is an impression among some members of Congress that the sugar trust controls the Hawaiian Islands. We will not attempt a discussion of this proposition at this time, but we believe that this impression will be found to be at the bottom of the Chronicle's attack upon this country. We would suggest, however, that if our friends want cheaper refined sugar and less raw sugar shipped around the Horn they will do well to improve the conditions in their own country, break the power of a monopoly which is an American institution before wandering to these islands to make trouble.

A SANITARIUM.

The establishment of a sanitarium on these islands has often been talked of and as often it has come to naught. With a climate such as ours, it is a wonder that some specialist and capitalist has not pounced upon the islands as a health resort. The success of the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, has practically made that city. A big sanitarium well fitted up and managed will bring hundreds of people to our shores. And these people would spend a large sum of money yearly among the merchants and business men of this country.

We understand that an agent of the gentleman who owns the Battle Creek sanitarium is in the city looking up a location for a sanitarium, to be run on similar lines, here. In this every business man is directly interested and the agent should have every facility given to him to encourage him in regarding favorably of the enterprise.

Such a sanitarium would probably be situated at Waikiki. A suggestion of Waianae or the Konas has been made, but in each case the answer has been that the places are too quiet. A person who is sick does not care to be buried alive before his time. Therefore we may feel assured that if the sanitarium is built at all, it will be built in the vicinity of Honolulu. Patients who are convalescing need amusement of various kinds and this can only be obtained in and about a city. Once let the tide set in and Honolulu and the Islands will soon become celebrated as a health resort. But we must be up and doing for ourselves. The pearl won't drop into our mouths, we must put out our hands to take it.

TAXING PLANTATIONS.

Although we gladly give space to Manager Wolters of Lihue plantation, it must be admitted that we fail to see just what he is driving at. If any attack has been made upon Lihue plantation, they have yet to be heard of in this office. It is with unalloyed pleasure that congratulations are extended to Manager Wolters and others connected with the plantation for the manner in which they have harbored their white colony, endeavored to preserve the natural resources of their district and bring waste land under cultivation.

Mr. Wolters must labor under some sort of an hallucination if he thinks that the people and the newspapers of Honolulu do not recognize the importance of the sugar plantations. In fact, their value is fully appreciated, and that is why an attempt is being made to equalize the tax burdens of the country. This paper has not nor does it intend to single out one plantation and say that that corporation is not paying as large a tax as it ought. Neither has the stock quotation been advanced as an argument. The reason why the sugar plantation has cut such a prominent figure in the consideration of the tax law is as clear as daylight if anyone will take the trouble to look over the review of the tax returns given by the Minister of Finance. There it is pointed out that corporations pay

a smaller proportion of the taxes than do individuals. Nearly all of the sugar interests come under the head of corporations. No one with any thought for the welfare of the country wants to tax the sugar plantations out of existence, but it is desired that corporations, whether they represent sugar plantations or taro patches, pay their share in this taxation partnership of the commonwealth.

Mr. Wolters puts forward the oft-repeated argument that the plantation pays the personal tax realized from the plantation laborers. This is very good. The country wouldn't get as much money if it didn't have the laborers. But we are seeking information. Is the question of the personal tax of the laborer taken into consideration when he is paid his yearly stipend? Does the personal tax come gratis from the plantation? Who is it that finally pays the fiddler in this case? Nothing should be held back in this taxation discussion, and if by reason of their coming under the head of corporations the sugar plantations are being misrepresented and abused, the country ought to be made cognizant of the facts as soon as possible.

ANNEXATION.

President Cleveland, in 1886, in his message to Congress, cited his reasons for a close and quick connection with Hawaii, and, as Hugh Craig says, the reasons are a hundred-fold stronger today than they were at that date. In connection with a renewal of the reciprocity treaty the President said:

"I express the unhesitating conviction that the enlargement of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, these islands are virtually an outpost for American commerce and a stepping-stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. Any proposal to abrogate this treaty would, in my opinion, be most unadvisable. The paramount influence that we have acquired there, once relinquished, can only with difficulty be regained, and a valuable ground of vantage for ourselves might be converted into a stronghold for our commercial competitors. The importance of telegraphic communication should not be overlooked."

Again, on December 3d, 1888, Mr. Cleveland wrote: "In the vast field of Oriental commerce now unfolded along our Pacific borders, no feature presents recommendations for Congressional action greater than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group in relation to our Pacific States creates a national inter-dependency and a mutual comity of interest."

These were the views eight years ago. The position has only been intensified. This place is American in fact and should be so in law. It is all very well to talk of the "phantom of annexation," but the "phantom" is a very substantial entity. Though annexation has not come yet, assuredly it will come. Lord Palmerston, in the fifties, foresaw it when he said: "The time is not far distant when the natural course of events and the close commercial relations between the Hawaiian Government and the United States will make them (the Hawaiian Islands) an integral portion of the American system, either in the shape of annexation or of an American protectorate."

The time that so astute a politician as Lord Palmerston foresaw has now come, and we feel confident that it will be no two years that will pass before the question of annexation will be settled in the affirmative. There are some weak-kneed ones in the country, and some traitors to the cause, but the results are certain. Whether there be weak-kneed or whether there be traitors, the march of events is sure and annexation or protectorate is sure. Meanwhile, as has been urged before in these columns, our Government must be so carefully conducted that when we join the Republic we come with full, not with empty, hands.

KILLING THE REFUNDING BILL.

The Senate, or at least seven members of it, has done itself proud. The sentence may be ungrammatical, but it is to the point. Their action may have been aimed at only keeping the dollars of interest in certain pockets, but it is also to the point. It has killed bills 18 and 19.

We have criticized Mr. Damon's financial policy in certain lines, but we do not propose to come now with any "we told you so."

Minister Damon in his funding bill had evidently thought out the question that was before him and the whole country. He saw a chance, it was more than a chance, it was almost a certainty, of reducing the interest on the debt of the country, and also, at very small expense, say \$20,000 a year, getting \$1,000,000 additional to carry on the very largely needed public works of this country.

Now let us look the situation squarely in the face. The Senators, or rather three senators and their following of four, saw this. Bills 18 and 19 provide for a chance of a lower rate of interest than six per cent. The prospects of the sugar crop are advancing with each mail that comes in. Cuba's crop, thanks to her insurgents, will be almost nil, and the island cannot recover for at least two years. We shall have among half a dozen of us \$750,000 surplus cash to invest, after paying every desire our hearts can wish. We shall even have \$50,000 more, but we won't talk of it. For the \$750,000 we can get six per cent, and the balance we will take four per cent, or even two and a half per cent. It is well to look for a rainy day. So they killed bills 18 and 19, and have kept bills 20 and 21 alive because those provide for a loan, and the country need not be afraid but that that loan—that six per cent. loan—will be taken up here.

The arguments made against the bills were trivial. Under the monarchy Senator Brown said \$75,000 had mysteriously disappeared. There were many other large sums that disappeared under that regime. He further said that the "people want a home loan." Now, as far as the "people" are concerned, all they want is a cheap loan. We have very little doubt that if the Government asked for a twelve per cent. loan the "people" (which read capitalists) would be very glad to withdraw large sums of money invested abroad and to re-invest them in Hawaii. Senator Brown said that he was convinced that no bonds of less than 50 years should be issued. This is exactly what the Minister of Finance proposed in bill 18. As for Senator Brown's fears about annexation, we do not think it is necessary for him to sit up nights nursing them. We should recommend the Senator to sleep comfortably, if he can.

With regard to Senator McCandless, we must agree with Minister Damon, a man down a well cannot see above the rim. As far as we can judge, Senator McCandless has kept down at the bottom of his well and has had a speaking tube up to the bondholders above. What the Senator heard we cannot say. But Senator McCandless is now famed for being able to act on a whisper.

The progressive element was bulldozed by the men who desire to keep things as they are. A certain portion of them became afraid and were willing to compromise on funding the London loan. Funding the London loan is a very nice little sop. Let the London people get 4 per cent. or 4½ per cent., but for gracious sake let the Hawaiian bondholder keep his six per cent. for two years longer. The howl from these gentlemen whose toes are trodden on is very dismal indeed.

We were sorry not to have heard the voice of Senator Wilcox on this matter. He is a large bondholder and should have given his views. His vote is of weight, but his voice would have been far more weighty.

Finally, we will say that the sounder we are financially the sounder will be our chances of annexation. If our financial situation, as proposed by Minister Damon, is sound, we can then take a strong stand when we come into the United States, and can talk not as beggars, but as men who have done their very best with the one talent that has been given them. If we recollect correctly, the gentleman that had one talent well invested got the command of many cities.

The Senate has truly "done itself proud," and now we trust to see some statesmanship from the House. Under another form the same question can come up there.

AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Funding Bill Obsequies in Senate
Yesterday.

NO DESIRE TO ECONOMIZE.

Talked to Death in Forty Minutes.
Penal Code in the House—Rep. Hanuna's Grueling Find—Street Extension Discussed in the Senate.

Senate met at 10 a. m. and after prayer by Chaplain Peck, roll was called and showed Senators Schmidt and Horner absent. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Senator Hocking read a petition from tax-payers on Maui praying for a road from Makena to Kula on that island. The petition set forth the fact that \$12,000 had been appropriated in 1892 for the purpose and not drawn. Further, that such a road would form a nucleus of good roads throughout the district.

Senator Brown moved that the petition be referred to committee. Carried.

Senator Brown presented the following report on the Contested Election bill:

W. C. Wilder, President of Senate—The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 24, being an Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to issue a certificate of election to a candidate for election, when after the time prescribed by law for the filing of a request to stand as a candidate has expired, and it appears there is but one candidate, beg leave to report the bill pass. We recommend that the title be changed as follows:

"An Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant a certificate of election in certain cases." The bill proposed to amend Act 8 of the Executive and Advisory Councils, relating to elections and contested seats in the Legislature and as that Act defines misdemeanors and other crimes under the rules and regulations by the President (and which are now the rules and law regulating elections as provided by the Constitution), as well as the mode of procedure in contested election cases, this committee think it advisable to change the title. We also recommend striking out the words "that the said Act shall be annulled by the addition of new sections, to be numbered Sections 17 and 18, to read as follows:

We also recommend striking out Section 2 and inserting in its place as follows: "Section 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication."

CECIL BROWN.
F. L. LYMAN.

The same Senator from the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill governing corporations.

From the same committee Senator Brown read the report concerning legacy tax and recommended the bill pass.

Senator Holstein from the committee to whom was referred the Portuguese petition asked for further time to consider; also, asked if Executive contemplated amending tariff Act of 1892, in relation to increased duties on wines and fermented drinks wherein same would pay a heavier duty.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Smith read by title a bill relating to a permanent allowance to Kapiolani Park Association. Referred to Printing Committee.

Minister Damon presented a resolution providing for the cessation of sale of old stamps at the Postoffice after November, 1896. Referred to Finance Committee.

Minister Damon, under suspension of the rules, read a bill providing for the appropriation of \$750,000 for public improvements. Referred to Printing Committee.

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Minister Smith moved that the bill be taken up and considered section by section.

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Senator Brown—While moving the minority report I do not want it understood that I am in favor of it. The committee does not think this is the proper time to act and because they have no data on which to calculate. The committee thought there might be some data furnished so they might ascertain what the actual cost would be to float the loan. But we are in the dark. We know what it cost to float the million dollar loan, and we know that £15,000 disappeared mysteriously and to this day has not been discovered. I do not say this will occur again, but—"a burnt child dreads the fire." We have as much confidence in the Executive as it is possible for any one to have, but I say we should be supplied with data; as it's we are working in the dark. We have information that the bonds are to be negotiated at a discount of 15 per cent. and a commission of 2½ per cent. The Senate has no objection to the bill read by the Minister of Finance this morning. I have no doubt that the Senate will pass such a bill. In view of the possibilities of political union with the United States, the committee deems the negotiation of a loan in London at this time would be ill-advised.

Minister Damon—No money lender in New York, Boston or London will negotiate unless the person has a right to act and that is just what I ask, viz.: an authorization for negotiating such a

loan. Until we have such right we cannot get an offer for the bonds. The Minister then read extracts from a letter he had received from an Eastern house on this subject, and again extracts from a speech by Mr. Foster of the Canadian ministry. The latter showed how saving could be made in such loans and showed by Mr. Foster the very points contended by Senator Brown.

Senator Baldwin could not agree with all that Senator Schmidt had reported on, but in the majority of what had been said he did. He differed with the Senator on the proposition to refund the whole debt, but he favored refunding the London loan under the terms proposed by Senator Schmidt. It would be a good thing to refund the London bonds and then create a popular loan. If the London bankers found we were calling in our bonds they would soon be willing to bid more for them. As to annexation, I am not so sure of it. It is a phantom we have been chasing for the past three years, and we may chase it for three or six years more without catching up to it. I am opposed to waiting any longer for annexation. We had better stand for ourselves in the matter of raising the money.

Minister Damon asked permission to read two points which would go outside the commercial or the dollar and cents part of the argument. After reading an opinion by Mr. Foster on negotiating loans he said: "No Government wants to mingle with another that cannot manage its finances. If we negotiate this loan in spite of epidemics, in spite of revolutions, the United States will have a much better opinion of us than it ever has had."

Senator McCandless agreed with Senator Baldwin regarding the low price of the bonds in London. The bill as it stands reflects upon the credit of the country. He wished to float a loan at 4 per cent. to take up the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds. He did not make this motion idly, but after mature consideration and consultation with the financiers of Honolulu. This 4 per cent. loan can be negotiated in the United States with commission, and discount at 5 per cent., and it can be done without going to England. I know this can be done. Money has been loaned here at 5 per cent., and I believe the Government should obtain money as cheaply as a business man. Let us go out with the idea that our credit is A1, not that it is bad.

Minister Damon—The Chinese have a proverb that "when a man is down in a well he cannot see the horizon." This motion introduced by Senator McCandless is a direct slap at the Executive. He is endeavoring to block the Executive in its efforts to do that which will benefit the country.

Senator McCandless denied that he wished to hamper the Executive. He wanted the Government to go out with a good opinion of itself and get the loan at a rate of interest which he believed could be secured.

Senator Baldwin questioned if the loan could be negotiated over there at 1 per cent. less than mortgage loans are negotiated here.

Senator Brown opposed the Act at this time. He merely wanted a postponement until the next session of the Legislature. It will injure us to ask the bondholder to agree to consolidate the loan at 4½ per cent. and get the same at a rate of interest which he believed could be secured.

Minister Damon—Then the Hon. Senator Brown is willing that the Senate take the responsibility for procrastination; also, asked if Executive contemplated amending tariff Act of 1892, in relation to increased duties on wines and fermented drinks wherein same would pay a heavier duty.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Smith read by title a bill relating to a permanent allowance to Kapiolani Park Association. Referred to Printing Committee.

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Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

SENATOR MCCANDLESS

said it would have been better for the Government if this law had been in operation when the beach road was opened. Instead of ascertaining what the damages and betterments would be, the road was started, work went on and the Government must pay heavy damages in consequence.

Minister Damon thought the insertion of such an amendment to the bill would make it illegal.

Minister Smith offered an amendment to the effect that where the betterments did not equal the damages the opening of any street would be left to the Executive Council.

He thought the opening of streets was a great benefit to the masses. Some people here can afford to ride in carriages, but there are many who have to walk. The time would come when the amendment would work all right, but we are not ready for it.

Senator Lyman thought now was a pretty good time to begin. He cited his experience as a lot owner in a town on the outskirts of Chicago, a suburb not a quarter so large as Honolulu. He had paid for curbing, paving and laying sewers on his side of the street.

The Attorney General thinks it would bring law suits and judgments against the Government. This could not be, because nothing would be done until the property owners consented.

On motion, the amendment was lost.

Senator McCandless introduced an amendment to change the name of the streets forming part of or a continuation of the street known as Hotel street from the river to Thomas Square.

Senator Brown objected, as it must be introduced as a separate measure. No action taken.

On motion of Senator McCandless the name of Young street was erased and Hotel inserted in the schedule.

Senator Brown suggested, when the extension of Queen street was discussed, that certain property be taken in, but was opposed by Senator McCandless for the reason that the route proposed by him was through swamp land and would be expensive, even though owners had agreed to donate.

The bill passed second reading and was made the special order of the day for Thursday.

Senate Bill No. 24 was taken up. This bill refers to elections and contested elections. The report of the Judiciary Committee was read and taken up with the bill. The report of the committee was adopted, and on motion of Senator Brown it was made the special order of Friday.

The bill No. 31 of the Senate was taken up with the report of the committee, which was as follows:

"The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Bill No. 31, being an amendment to the Act of 1890 entitled an Act to amend Chapter 20 of the Civil Code, and relating to the incorporation of stock companies for the purpose of carrying on business either for mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing, beg leave to report that the object of the bill is to add another line of business besides the three already named, that can incorporate and operate under the laws of 1890. This Committee see no objection to the bill, and recommend that it pass. Under this bill are incorporated estates may be incorporated and operated as such, and that disposition of estates has become quite universal in California."

CECIL BROWN.
F. S. LYMAN.

Bill passed and made special order of the day for Friday.

House Bill No. 23, relating to tax on legacies, was taken up with recommendations of the committee, passed and was made special order of the day for Friday.

Adjourned at 3:05 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House Bill No. 6, relating to the opening up of streets in certain localities, was laid on the table with the No. 18, as it is part and parcel of the same bill. Carried.

Senator Baldwin moved that Bill No. 20 be deferred until action is taken on loan appropriation bill. Carried.

Third reading of House Bill 22 was taken up and passed unanimously.

Recess until 1:30 p. m.

SENATOR MCCANDLESS

on motion of Senator Brown the bill was taken up for discussion section by section.

Senator McCandless moved that the committee amendment pass. Streets are opened up in the cities of the United States under the same provisions as this bill. People give up their property for streets in order that the rest of their land may be improved. It is of no interest to me to have land opened in another section of the city, and yet I am expected to pay for opening that street. If people who have cow pastures prefer to use their land for that purpose, let them keep them so.

Minister Damon thought the bill was faulty and should come in as an Act of itself.

Senator Waterhouse could not agree with Senator McCandless for the reason that wherever streets were opened the improvements there tended to increase the taxes, and in that way was a general benefit to the community.

Minister Damon—No money lender in New York, Boston or London will negotiate unless the person has a right to act and that is just what I ask, viz.: an authorization for negotiating such a

reading of Senate Bill No. 9, relating to internal taxes.

Rep. Rycroft presented several reports from the Committee on Public Lands.

First—Report on House Bill No. 21, regarding fences. Committee recommended its passage. Laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Second—Report on petition of Chinese residents asking for a piece of Government land upon which to build a hospital, favoring the plan. Since a special Act must be passed to grant such a petition, committee recommended laying the same on the table, to be considered with any bill that might be introduced regarding the subject. Report adopted.

Third—Report on the petition from residents of Hamakua, Hawaii, asking for an appropriation of \$5,000 for roads at that place, the sum of \$1,250 being considered too small. Committee recommended passage of the item at \$1,900, the sum originally in the bill, and agreed on by the chairman of the Road Board. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Fourth—Report on the petition from North Kohala, Hawaii, asking for a road at that place. Committee found that a wagon road was needed and recommended that the following item be inserted in the Current Receipts bill:

"Road from Honokane to Poipu, \$3,000." Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee as follows:

"Your Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 30, repealing Sections 1330 and 1331 of the Civil Code, beg leave to report as follows:

"Said sections of the Civil Code relate to the ownership of married persons upon a decree of divorce for adultery. The bill was introduced on the ground that those sections of the code are inconsistent with the provisions of the 'Married Woman's Act' of 1888.

"We are of the opinion that that section applies only to Section 1331 of the Civil Code and the same is hereby repealed.

"Section 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication."

Bill read second time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Rep. Bondi reported printing of an amendment to the Constitution.

Rep. Kamauoha propounded the following questions to the Attorney-General:

"What does the Cabinet think of the division of Senators on the islands of Hawaii and Kauai, electing four from the former and two from the latter, for the terms of two, three, four and six years, as will happen in the coming election set for the last Wednesday in September, 1896? How will these elections be held?"

"Would it not be a proper move on the part of the Cabinet to amend certain sections increasing the number of Senators and electing six from Hawaii and three from Kauai, with a corresponding increase in the number of Representatives from those places?"

Rep. Hanuna propounded other questions to the Attorney-General as follows:

"First—Is the Government aware that a number of Hawaiians are living in grave yards and sleeping on the graves in those places?"

"Second—if such is the fact, what does the Government intend to do about it?"

Rep. Robertson reported for the Joint Judiciary Committee, introducing two bills, these being the beginning of a series of bills making amendments to the Penal Code.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. LI SHAI.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

An Act to prevent foot-binding approved July 25, 1895, held to be inoperative and void.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDD, C.J.

The defendant was convicted in the District Court of Honolulu on the 14th November, 1895, of the offense of "foot-binding," and appealed to this Court on points of law. The law alleged to be violated is Act 9 of the Republic, entitled "An Act to prevent Foot Binding" approved on the 26th July, 1895. It is as follows:

Section 1. The term "foot-binding" as in this Act used shall be held to mean the compression, mutilation, injury or deformity caused to the feet of young girls; also the means used to so compress, mutilate, injure or deform such feet, as well as any attempt to do the same.

Section 2. Foot-binding is hereby forbidden and any person who binds or attempts to bind the feet as covered or intended to be covered by Section 1 of this Act, or who shall authorize or permit foot-binding, such person being a free agent, or in any manner be a party or privy thereto, or shall in any wise countenance the same, shall be liable, on conviction before any district magistrate, to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned at hard labor not less than ten days or more than two years, or both, at the discretion of such magistrate; or such person or persons may in place of such punishment leave the Hawaiian Islands at a time to be stated by such magistrate, and a return within five years shall be deemed to be a revival of the sentence suspended by such deportation.

Section 3. The terms hereof shall apply to all cases of foot-binding existing at the time this Act shall go into effect, provided the same are not immediately discontinued, and every continuation of such foot-binding shall constitute a new offense. Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve any person who has assisted or been privy to any foot-binding from all of the pains and penalties of the laws relative to assault and battery, maiming or any other appropriate law."

A motion was made by defendant's counsel to strike out all that portion of the charge that purports to state the offense as the Act which the charge follows does not set out any punishable offense. The position taken by counsel for defendant is that the Act is incapable of reasonable meaning and is therefore inoperative and void; and on the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution counsel moved for the defendant's discharge. The difficulty with this Act is that it does not define "foot-binding" to be the compressing, mutilating, injuring or deforming the feet of young girls, but it defines "foot-binding" as "the compression, mutilation, injury or deformity caused to the feet of young girls." If the compression and deformity is "caused" some one must have caused it, but the causing is not made punishable. The Act does not define the acts and doings of a person which, if done, the law makes punishable, but it states the result of the acts and doings as the offense or criminal act itself. It would be equally insensible to define burglary as a house which has been broken and entered, or larceny as goods in the unlawful possession of another. The inanimate object, as the house which has been broken and entered, cannot be punished. A nuisance may be abated, but it cannot be punished, though those who maintain it may be. The second phrase of Section 1 is even less intelligible. Foot-binding is "also the means used to compress, mutilate, injure or deform such feet, as well as any attempt to do the same." In Section 2 foot-binding is forbidden and "any person who binds or attempts to bind the feet as covered or intended to be covered by Section 1 of this Act" etc., is punishable. This means (if anything) that the resulting compression, mutilation, injury or deformity to feet are punishable, and also the means used, which are presumably, the bandages or other appliances. Evil conditions or results are not punishable; human actions which cause these conditions or results may be. The remainder of Section 2 might be capable of enforcement if we were authorized to take the ordinary meaning of the term foot-binding as the offense for which the Act prescribes punishment, but where the Act itself defines the offense, courts are restricted to the statutory definition, which seems to us to be insensible, and this renders the Act inoperative and void.

We held in re Brito, 7 Haw. 42, that "it is abhorrent to justice to punish a man unless the offense is clearly defined by the law, and his duty in respect thereto made certain. It is our duty to give effect to this law if it is possible. But we are not to make a penal statute where none exists."

Having decided that the Act is inoperative it will not be necessary to pass upon other points raised by defendant's counsel, or his criticisms upon other portions of the Act. Notwithstanding the latitude given to courts in construing an Act of the Legislature, in order to ascertain its meaning and give effect to it if possible, we are unable to do so in this case without violently changing the plain meaning of the words used therein.

Defendant is discharged.

L. A. Dickey for prosecution. A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

Honolulu, April 14, 1896.

Mr. Archer, an old kamaaina, who was here in the early fifties and who is a great friend of Judge Widemann, arrived in the city on the Mowers. After leaving Honolulu in the early

days he went to Queensland where he became so popular that he was elected to Parliament. He is now on his way to Norway to spend the remainder of his days with his family and friends.

PETER CORNEY, MARINER.

A very interesting reprint of trading voyages from 1813 to 1815 has been published by Thos. G. Thrub, and ably edited by Prof. W. D. Alexander. There is also a preface and appendix from the same pen. The narrative is by Mr. Peter Corney, descendants of whom are now residents on these islands.

Besides giving a very interesting account of the manners and customs of the Hawaiians, the book throws much light upon the doings of the Russians here in 1815 and 1817. There is an especially interesting account of the mutiny and piracy of the Argentine cruiser Santa Rosa, and her surrender by Kamemeha to Captain Bouchard of the frigate Argentina. With the latter Mr. Corney took service and commanded the Santa Rosa during a predatory excursion along the coast of California, during which Monterey was burned.

In Alexander's History, pp. 163, 164, an account is given of the pirates, but

nothing more interesting has come before the world in this last decade of the century than Prof. Rontgen's discovery.

The sensational phase of the discovery has now passed away, and the sober scientific discussion of it has now

been made directly visible to the eye by means of a fluorescent screen.

The apparatus consisted of a tube of opaque pasteboard with a simple aperture at one end, to which the eye was applied. The other end was provided with an opaque diaphragm of double black paper upon which, on the inner side, was laid a piece of blotting-paper upon the inner impregnated screen. The platinum cyanide fluoresced brightly under the stimulus of the rays on those portions of the blotting-paper where no shadow was cast, and consequently the form of the metallic objects was made clearly visible. Non-metallic objects were also clearly seen,

though more faintly, owing to their greater transparency to the rays.

In the United States a similar set of experiments has been carried on, with the result that the fluorescent screen responds so quickly that motion of invisible objects can be clearly seen on it. Prof. Edward W. Thompson of New York says:

"An experiment was performed consisting of opening and closing a pair of pliers which were absolutely invisible to the eye, but the shadow of the moving parts was clearly visible. These experiments would prove that with the present condition of the X rays the skeleton of a fish could be seen to move backward and forward in the act of swimming, as well as the skeleton of small objects while in motion, and performing the functions of life."

The story now republished gives details which the Professor had not at hand when he published his history. From this it appears that the captain in charge of the Santa Rosa when she arrived here was not Captain Turner. A Captain Turner had fitted out the ship at the River Plate, on behalf of the patriot government of Argentina, and had sailed her around the Horn to prey upon the Spanish colonies of the West Coast. His men mutilated and put him and most of his officers ashore at Valparaiso, a man named McDonald taking command.

They ran up the coast, destroying Spanish commerce. Eventually, after plundering many Spanish towns, robbing and burning churches, they deserted some forty of their comrades, and under McDonald, who assumed the name of Turner, they sailed for these Islands, which they reached in May of 1818. Here they sold their vessel to Kamemeha I. for 6,000 pieces of sandal wood. Peter Corney seems to have got the full story from one of their number, and informed Kamemeha of their character. The latter distributed the platters among his chiefs, making each one answerable for them. The party deserted by their comrades arrived here in a small brig under the command of one Griffiths. McDonald made his escape on a whale ship, but the rest remained on the Islands. In September the Argentina, a government ship, arrived in chase of the errant Santa Rosa, which was given up by Kamemeha, together with her crew. Her commander, Bouchard, pardoned the crew, with the exception of Griffiths, who was shot on Waimea Beach, Kauai, and three others who had escaped to Maui and were brought in by the natives. One of these was condemned to death, but reprieved.

Sailing from here with Mr. Corney in charge of the Santa Rosa, they proceeded to California. The complexion of the two crews were heterogeneous, to say the least of it. On the Santa Rosa, which was an American built vessel of 200 tons, mounting eighteen guns, were 100 men, of whom thirty were Hawaiians and the rest Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, Creoles, negroes, Manila men, Malays and a few Englishmen. The Argentina had 260 men, of whom fifty were Hawaiians and the rest of the variegated character of the crew of the Santa Rosa. They now began a course of legalized piracy, but it is quite a question whether the people of the harried cities saw much difference between the Santa Rosa under McDonald and the Santa Rosa in the hands of the natives. One of these was condemned to death, but reprieved.

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so keenly! Our girls will surely be voters before we mothers reach our allotted scores of years.

As club women we shall be abreast of the new education. We shall know the teachers who train our children, we shall visit the schools. On our weekly club calendar shall be the announcements of lectures in physiology, nursing and the care of children. We shall guard against the spread of whooping cough and measles by temporary segregation of the sufferers. We shall try to help the doctors prevent disease by more sanitary living.

Is not the fullness of time now come for a Woman's Club in Honolulu? Who shall have the credit of founding one? Who shall be the honored charter members? May one of them be

SIBYL.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

Very seldom has Honolulu society been treated to such a delightful event as was the party given by Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Macfarlane at their beautiful Waikiki home Friday in honor of the coming of age of their niece, Miss Irmgard Macfarlane who has ever been a favorite especially among the young people of the city.

The house and grounds were most beautifully decorated for the occasion. Leading from the gate to the house and around to the beach was a string of Japanese lanterns casting a soft glow over the tropic foliage. The house itself, brilliantly lighted, showed floral decorations—artistic, rather than profuse. In effective positions were vases of different colored flowers or pots of ferns and palms harmonizing with the other decorations. The verandas surrounding the lanai were decorated with flags hanging in graceful folds. The Hawaiian Band under the direction of Professor Berger was stationed at the front of the house in a position just bordering on the beach and here dispensed sweet music for the dance on the spacious lani.

Among those present were President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. Damon, Minister Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes, Mrs. Widemann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Renjes, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Mrs. Samuel Allen, Mrs. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Shur, Mr. and Mrs. George Smithies, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. R. Adams, Lieutenant and Mrs. Harris of the U. S. S. Adams, Mrs. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. J. H. Wodehouse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. Freeth, Mrs. Noonan, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, The Misses Widemann (2), Kate McGrew, Atkinson (2), Walker (2), King (2), Ward (2), Carter (2), Hapal, Lewers, Soper, Schaefer, J. M. Dowsett, and wife, W. G. Irwin, Judge Widemann, Dr. McGrew, A. de S. Canavarro, Mr. Howard of the Spring Valley water works, Mr. Archer, M. P. of Brisbane, B. F. Dillingham, Carl. Widemann, Marshal Brown, Mr. Holdsworth, F. A. Schaefer, S. G. Wilder, W. Porter Boyd, W. F. Dillingham, W. C. Parke, J. S. Low, Sam Woods, M. D. Monserrat, W. Lewers, W. Lanz, and a large number of others.

We should follow the German practice of caring for the unfortunate at our gates, especially the children. Each neighborhood would see to it that out of neighborhood purses, if need be, should spring the day-nursery and the kindergarten to house the little ones who are daily left to themselves or their vicious older companions.

The neighboring city of Oakland has a 9 o'clock curfew to call the children home to bed. The bell's first stroke sends them scurrying through the streets like rats fleeing from a hostile pussy cat, only the children's pussy is a stalwart six-footer, and no quadruped: Why have we women not followed in Oakland's wake? Why is there no petition before the Legislature, no bill drafted to meet this evil? Why have we no 9 o'clock curfew to cage these young night owls who now fly about our streets till midnight?

At last accounts the struggling Woman's Exchange had not where to lay its head. Our club would give it a permanent home, and its rent would go into our treasury. It would then be a nucleus for lectures on cookery, chemistry of food, marketing, sanitary housekeeping and the fine art of economy or managing.

What possibilities loom up before us! There are city improvements to be suggested, cruelty to animals to be reported, industrial classes and lecture courses to be established, and some systematic attempt at social purity to be made. As for the stranger (?) who smokes in our tram cars, we should banish him from all but the open cars, and limit him to the rear seat. If I must be made miserable, I would rather take my chances with an island steamer than with the cigar smoked by the average individual in a tram!

We could start saving banks for school children and women who are self supporting. In connection with them we could have talks on the history, value and economy of money, and the responsibility that comes to its possessors.

Above all there should be a club room pure and simple, a place where any women and girls in the city might come and be sure of a cordial welcome; where they might have sympathetic and inspiring conversation, reading, music or games.

The time for us to vote is not yet, but we can read newspapers, study political events and listen to civic lectures. We can prepare our daughters for the responsibility of the ballot, that responsibility which our brothers feel



ITCHING SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved By CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, ointment, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing forms of Eczema, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

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"BIKE"

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The New POLISHING CLOTH.

Better and Cheaper than Chamois Leather!

Polishes in half the time, with less than half the labor required with any other material. We are selling them so as to be within the reach of every one. Three sizes:

15c. 25c. 50c.

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G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SLUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial :- Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Supt. DR. G. A. HUGGINS, Ass't. Physician. DR. G. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and are privately situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Managers, The Pacific Hospital, Stockton, Calif.

DR. L. C. LANE..... San Francisco DR. H. PLUMMER..... San Francisco
DR. W. H. MAYS..... S. F. ex-Supt. Ins. Asylum DR. E. H. WOOLSTY. Sur. S. P. Co., and Oakland
DR. ROBERT A. MCLEAN..... San Francisco Hospital
DR. L. S. TERUS..... San Francisco DR. W. H. THOMAS..... San Jose
DR. G. A. SCHWABER, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum. 344-500

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

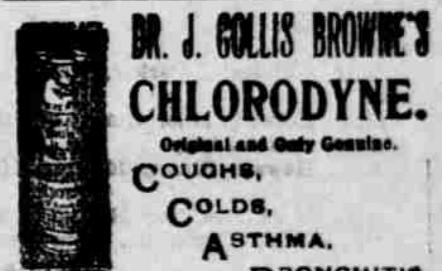
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wires, Cables and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS the Great Specific for CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, MYSTERIA.

Important Caution--The immense popularity of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.--Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St, London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company.

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WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
14 Post Street, San Francisco.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.
By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Date	Barometer		Therm.		Wind		Force
	in.	m.	m.	ft.	m.	ft.	
Sun. 19	30.03	29.25	00	82	00	69	4
Mon. 20	30.04	29.98	00	79	00	75	8
Tues. 21	30.10	30.65	08	78	57	74	8
Wed. 22	30.11	30.65	08	78	57	74	8
Thurs. 23	30.12	30.02	00	70	00	63	2
Fri. 24	30.10	30.04	08	80	00	63	4
Sat. 25	30.14	30.08	00	72	00	62	2

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	New York		London		Paris		Force
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	
Mon.	10.00	9.00	10.35	9.35	10.31	9.24	7
Tues.	10.45	9.22	11.12	10.00	10.30	9.11	8
Wed.	10.50	9.46	10.10	9.40	10.50	9.25	8
Thurs.	10.60	9.58	10.56	9.59	10.25	10.19	9
Fri.	10.70	9.68	10.22	9.20	10.29	10.13	9
Sat.	10.80	9.75	10.15	9.47	10.28	10.26	10
Sun.	10.85	9.80	10.15	9.47	10.28	10.26	10

Full moon on the 27th at 3h. 17m. a.m.
The tides and moon phases are given in Standard Time. The time of the moon phases is given in Hawaiian Time, to which the respective times in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time, which sounds at 12h. 0m. de midnight Greenwich Time, is 1h. 20m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 24th.
Bg Courtney Ford, McLeod, from Port Townsend.

British bark Doon, Boyd, from Liverpool.

O. R. & S. N. stmr Mount Lebanon, Hendry, from Portland.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Likelike, Weir, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, April 25.

Br. ship Carolla, Fraser, from Newcastle.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Hawaii.

Stmr Mokolii, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, from Hawaii.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, April 26.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, April 24.

Bktne. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco.

O. R. & S. N. Mount Lebanon, McLean, for China and Japan.

Bktne. S. G. Wilder, McNeill, for San Francisco.

Bktne. Skagit, Robertson, for Port Townsend.

Schr. Ethel Zane, Peterson, for Port Townsend.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.

Monday, April 27.

Am. Ship Roanoke, Hamilton, for New York.

Stmr Likelike, Weir, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hanauamai, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Nye, for Honomu and Pohakumana, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, for Oahu ports.

IMPORTS.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Kilaea Hou, April 17—4200 bags sugar.

From Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, per stmr. Mokolii, April 18—155 sheep, 16 calves and 20 hogs.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. J. A. Cummins, April 18—1300 bags sugar and 1 pig.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, April 18—8280 bags sugar.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, April 18—2012 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, April 18—5357 bags sugar, 1 horse, 1 mule, 30 pkgs. sundries.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Waialeale, April 19—2290 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, April 18—4004 bags sugar and 13 pkgs. house-hold goods.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Maake, April 19—2864 bags sugar.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, April 26: G. P. Wilder, A. Hocking, H. P.,

19—8013 bags sugar, 204 bags potatoes, 225 bags corn, 136 hogs, 105 pkgs. sundries.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Iwalani, April 19—4891 bags sugar.

From Norfolk, Va., per ship Joseph B. Thomas, April 21—2641 tons coal for the U. S. Government and 3 cases tobacco.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 21—W. C. Gregory and wife, P. Isenberg, S. H. Wilcox, Dr. J. K. Smith, P. Hofer, M. Brasch, Miss Purvis, Mrs. Dr. Wolters, W. Chung Hoon, wife and child, Mrs. M. B. Fernandez and three children, Miss L. Levinho, and 37 women.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. J. A. Cummins, April 21—1350 bags sugar.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. James Makee, April 22—2640 bags sugar.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kauai, April 22—12,338 bags sugar, 282 bags potatoes, 42 bags corn, 40 bags peanuts, 10 crates of turkeys, 4 bags chickens, 98 pkgs. koa boards (1000 ft.), 4 horses, 22 hides, 135 pkgs. sundries.

From Kahuku, per stmr. Kaala, April 23—2025 bags sugar and 16 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 23—5036 bags sugar, 173 bails hides, and 22 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, April 23—4004 bags sugar.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. James Makee, April 23—7697 bags sugar.

From Port Townsend, per bg Courtney Ford, April 24—383,931 ft. lumber (rough N. W. lumber); 8,423 ft. lumber (rough N. W. lumber); 51 to 60; 5,095 ft. clear N. W. lumber; 55,483 ft. dress N. W. lumber; 60,900 cedar shingles.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, April 24—2800 bags sugar.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Like, April 24—8360 bags sugar and 40 head cattle.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. J. A. Cummins, April 24—1200 bags sugar.

Importers.

From San Francisco, per bktne. S. N. Castle, April 18—Cargo general merchandise, consigned to Haw. Hardware Co., I. L. S. N. Co., Macfarlane & Co., Union Feed Co., M. McInerney & Sons, R. Lishman, F. F. Porter, M. S. Grinbaum, R. Catton, Rissom Iron Works, Alex. Baldwin, Lewis & Co., W. B. Stevenson and T. Krouse.

From Departure Bay, per bark Ceylon, April 19—911 tons Wellington coal, consigned to Allen & Robinson.

From Liverpool, per ship H. F. Glade, April 20—Cargo general merchandise, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., F. A. Schaefer & Co., Hyman Bros., Ed Hoffschlaeger & Co., Lewers & Cooke, Robert Catton, M. S. Grinbaum & Co., W. H. Pain, Theo. H. Davies & Co., J. T. Waterhouse.

One BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

I S warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Fains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4d. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend will be payable to the stockholders of Pala Plantation, at the bank of Bishop & Co., April 30, 1896.

T. W. HOBRON,
Secretary.

1754-3t

A

Revolution

IN

PLOWING

“THE SECRETARY”

DISC PLOW.

NEWMAN, ILL, NOV. 2, 1895.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIRS: Our exhibition of the New Disc Plow in broom corn at this place today was not only a success but a complete surprise to all the farmers present, and was an agreeable surprise to myself in that sort of work. I talked with every farmer at the exhibition, and the majority of them said the plow was worth all it cost just to plow broom corn. Just think how absurd it would be to try to plow in heavy broom corn without breaking or raking and burning the stalks, but the Disc Plow will do it, and do it well. From what I have seen of this plow I think it is the only plow, for broom corn, at least.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the Administrator only.

W. M. HALSTEAD,

Administrator of the Estate of F. Scholtz.

Wailuku, Maui, April 18th, 1896.